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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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RENTING ON SHARES.

We commend the following to the attention of all large land owners. The experience of Col. Atlee, in things of the kind, together with his excellent judgment, render him a safe example for those to follow, who, like himself, have more land than they can cultivate themselves. The communication was addressed to Henry C. Turnbull, esq. Corresponding Secretary of Baltimore County Agricultural Society.

Terms of Renting—adopted by Jas. C. Atlee, of Carroll County, where the tenants are poor men, unable to stock a farm.

The landlord to furnish the farming implements of every kind, and horses, with their gearing, sufficient to do the labor—to pay blacksmith's bill. The tenant to furnish all the labour necessary to the regular farming operations, including repairs of fences—the landlord to pay for making the rails. Where lime is used and burnt on the farm, the tenant's part only, is to apply it to the land after it is burnt, at the expense of the landlord. Where plaster is used, the landlord furnishes it, and the tenant applies it. The tenant to deliver the landlord's share of grain (threshed and cleaned) in garners on the farm, or a short distance from it, as may be the wish of the landlord—the landlord to furnish two-thirds of all kinds of seed, and to get the same proportion of all the produce, of whatever kind—the tenant the other third of seed and produce. Where the landlord furnishes cows to make butter, he receives two-thirds of the butter and calves—the tenant gets the other third of both—the pork and poultry raised upon the farm, divided in the same proportions—the whole of the stock to be fed out of the general stock of feed provided by the tenant, and if dry cattle are kept upon it, the tenant is to have the same proportion of their profits as he has in other things. Where hauling is done, other than that appertaining to the farming operation, the profits of the same are to be divided as the other things above mentioned—each of the parties to have their own fire wood cut, and the tenant to haul the whole. Each party is required to give the other six months' notice before the year expires, if they wish to annul the contract—the tenant to allow his landlord a rent for the house or accommodation he is furnished with, including firewood and vegetable garden for his own use, in proportion to the extent of the same, say \$20 or \$30 per year—this amount of rent will about keep up the necessary repairs. The landlord is to have the power of giving a general outline of the farming operations of every kind, and a supervision of the same. In the above plan the tenant is interested in every thing, consequently stimulated to the utmost industry and care. It is my rule to give a general outline for the crops, and then to allow them to feel their own responsibility in their execution, interfering myself, as little as possible, in the daily management of affairs.

The above are the terms which I matured and adopted in 1839, (with some slight exceptions,) and which have proved upon trial to be about right for both parties, (that is, to live and let live.)

The above plan of renting lands is hereby respectfully submitted to the Executive Committee of the Baltimore

County Agricultural Society for their examination and disposal, by their friend and fellow farmer,

JAS. C. ATLEE.

New Windsor, Carroll Co. Md. Dec. 8, 1843.

For the American Farmer.

BOTTS—DO THEY OR DO THEY NOT CAUSE THE DEATH OF HORSES?

Many people will smile at this inquiry, but confidence and knowledge are not yet synonymous. Who on this subject is of higher authority than W. YOUATT? the oracle of the society of illustrious men in England for the diffusion of useful knowledge! In his great work on the Horse—Skinner's edition, page 224-5, he gives drawings and the natural history of this worm, and says—"The bots cannot, while they inhabit the stomach of the horse, give the animal any pain, for they have fastened on the cuticular and insensible coat. They cannot stimulate the stomach and increase its digestive powers, for they are not in the digestive portion of the stomach. They cannot by their roughness assist the trituration or rubbing down of the food, for no such office is performed in that part of the stomach. The food is softened, not rubbed down. They cannot be injurious to the horse, for he enjoys the most perfect health when the cuticular part of the stomach is filled with them, and their presence is not even suspected until they appear at the anus. They cannot be removed by medicine, because they are not in that part of the stomach to which medicine is usually conveyed, and if they were, their mouths are too deeply buried in the mucus for any medicine that can be safely administered to affect them—and last of all, in due course of time they detach themselves and come away. Therefore the wise man will leave them to themselves."

WORMS—Worms of different kinds inhabit the intestines; but, except when they exist in very great numbers, they are not so hurtful as is generally supposed, altho' the groom or carter may trace to them, hidebound, and cough, and loss of appetite, and gripes, and megrims, and a variety of other ailments. Of the origin, or mode of propagation of these parasitical animals, we can say little; neither writers on medicine, nor even on natural history, have given us any satisfactory account of the matter.

The long white worm (*Lumbricus terreus*) much resembles the common earth-worm, and, being from 6 to 10 inches in length, inhabits the small intestines. It is a formidable looking animal; and if there are many of them, they may consume more than can be spared of the nutritive part of the food, or the mucus of the bowels. A tight skin, and rough coat, and tucked-up belly, are sometimes connected with their presence. They are then, however, voided in large quantities. A dose of physic will sometimes bring away almost incredible quantities of them. Calomel is frequently given as a vermifuge. The seldomer this drug is administered to the horse the better. It is the principal ingredient, in some quack medicines, for the expulsion of worms in the human subject, and thence, perhaps, it came to be used for the horse; but in him we believe it to be inert as a vermifuge, or only useful as quickening the operation of the aloes. When the horse can be spared, a strong dose of physic is an excellent vermifuge, so far as the long round worm is concerned; but a better medicine, and not interfering with either the feeding or work of the horse, is emetic tartar, with ginger, made into a ball with linseed meal and treacle, and given every morning, half an hour before the horse is fed.

A smaller, darker-coloured worm, called the needle-worm, or *ascaris*, inhabits the large intestines. Hundreds of them sometimes descend into the rectum, and immense

quantities have been found in the cæcum. These are a more serious nuisance than the former, for they cause a very troublesome irritation about the fundament, which sometimes sadly annoys the horse. Their existence can generally be discovered by a small portion of mucus, which, hardening, is found adhering to the anus. Physic will sometimes bring away great numbers of these worms; but when there is much irritation about the tail, and much of this mucus, indicating that they have descended into the rectum, an injection of linseed oil, or of aloes dissolved in water, will be a more effectual remedy.

The tape-worm is seldom found in the horse.

And again we find in 7th edition of the "Complete Grazier," page 310, chap. 3 begins by asserting, that of all the domestic animals the Horse is the most liable to disease, and under the head of BOTTS, after giving a brief sketch of its natural history the author proceeds—"neither during its long residence in the stomach, nor in its passage through the intestines, is it productive of either inconvenience or mischief."

I have been prompted to offer you these extracts from seeing in your last number "sage tea"—"tar"—and finally "a purgative" presented for BOTTS.

After all, what puzzles me is the great horror which horses and mules evince, towards this particular fly—the *Oestrus equi*—I have never seen them appear so sensitive to the approach of any other, as if they had an instinctive dread of some terrible mischief! Yet what can we say against such high authorities. It would appear strange too, on the other hand, that Providence, for the propagation of an insect so worthless, should jeopardise the life of so noble an animal! As is my wont on such occasions, I must fall back upon my old resource—acknowledge my ignorance, and pray once more with Ajax—"give us but light."

Washington, 29th Dec. 1843.

S. S. I.

COMPOSTS FROM MARSH MUD, PEAT, &c.

As the accumulation of manure, from other substances than those made by the stock on a farm should be a part of the business of every prudent husbandman, we copy the following article showing the views of practical Eastern farmers. Commending it to our readers, we will indulge in the hope that the importance of the subject will induce them to appreciate the view it takes of forming compost heaps.

PEAT—LIME—ASHES.

Mr. Buckminster.—It strikes me that your answer to the queries of R. in the last Ploughman in relation to the best mode of preparing peat or meadow mud for agricultural purposes, do not go to the root of the matter.

Under the impression that mere discussion of this subject may be useful, I am inclined to attempt provoking it, by a modest complaint of those answers.

Your first remark is, "we know of no mode of using ashes to better advantage than by mixing them with peat mud." To this I agree. My non-concurrence is with the next, "they soon cause fermentation and render the muck fit for use." Fermentation leads to decomposition, which is very important in all kinds of manure consisting in whole or in part of undecomposed vegetable substances. Peat is substantially decomposed vegetable matter, analysis showing but a mere trifle of undecomposed substance, next to nothing, in comparison with the best kind of barn-yard manure. Besides alkali or potash is not a promoter of decomposition, but rather, a preservative from it.

What then is the object obtained by the application of ashes or lime? This is shown by Dana's Muck Manual,

the best work on this subject, beyond doubt, which has been published, not only, because it is rational, scientific and true, but because its truths are presented in such a way as to be easily understood, and easily carried out and carried into practical operation by any intelligent farmer.

He, in that work, shows that *geine* is the proper food of all kinds of plants. And that the relative value of different kinds of manures is very nearly in proportion to the respective quantities of this substance, found in them.

He also, in that work, presents us with the analysis of ten different kinds of peat showing an average of 29½ parts in 100 to be soluble *geine* and 59 parts insoluble. The soluble alone is food for plants. The parts insoluble so long as it remains so is useless. Hence the importance of presenting some substance to the peat which will convert the latter into the former. Both potash and lime will do this.

The principal question of your correspondent K. is, which is best, "leached ashes or lime to mix with peat or mud?" My answer to this question would be, that neither was as good or as cheap as unleached ashes. I consider potash better than lime, and probably Barilla leached ashes are better; but inasmuch as the alkali or potash is the thing wanted, and the preferable thing—and inasmuch as all this is taken out, that conveniently can be, from leached ashes—and inasmuch as the dry ashes having probably twenty times as much alkali, as leached ashes usually have, and may in almost any part of Massachusetts be bought at less than double the price, they must be very much cheaper and better.

Now suppose the question settled in favor of potash or ashes. K.'s next question doubtless will be "how much house ashes to a cord of peat?"

Dr. Dana's analysis of two different kinds of peat shows that there are about 600lbs. of insoluble *geine* to a cord of peat, when measured in a green or undried state. And for rendering this quantity soluble 92lbs. of potash is required,—16 bushels of ashes made exclusively of oak or any other kind of hard sound, wood, may be considered as equivalent to 92lbs. of potash. But as there is much peat and coal burned in this vicinity, the ashes of which produce no alkali, and much decayed wood and trash which produces comparatively little, I should recommend 25 bushels of such ashes to one cord of turf or peat.

When I say that leached ashes are not so suitable or economical as unleached, at the usual prices of the two articles, I mean the remark to apply to leached *wood* ashes, not to Barilla. For this purpose Barilla leached ashes are far superior to wood ashes leached. Because probably there is somewhat more alkali left in them—and because also there is a great deal more lime, (about six times as much) used with them. It is true that this lime has become neutralized by the carbonic acid, which it has drawn from the Barilla in the process of leaching, and has thereby, for the ordinary purposes for which lime is used, become valueless, and in my opinion as a manure is good for nothing. But although as perfectly inert a substance in its neutralized state, as would be pulverized limestone, as it comes from the quarry, yet it only needs to be deprived of its carbonic acid to become quick lime again—and as this substance which Dr. Dana calls *geine* was, but a few years since, denominated humic acid, I presume that it is an acid, and if so, the chemical affinity of lime for all the other acids (so far as I know) being stronger than for carbonic, I have supposed that the latter was displaced by the *geine* when they come together, and a new union between the *geine* and lime formed. It is a somewhat singular fact that I was first induced to mix Barilla leached ashes with peat and meadow mud several years since, from having seen an analysis of peat by a chemist which resulted in a large quantity of acid, which it was supposed was injurious to vegetation. And as it was the uniform opinion of farmers that peat mud did no good to spread it on upland, and of very many, that it "brought in sorrel," was "cold," "sour," &c., &c., I concluded that ashes or lime must have an affinity for this acid, and not only correct that evil, but form a salt which itself, might be a very enriching substance—an incorrect theory doubtless, as shown by the very nice and conclusive analyses and reasonings of Dr. Dana, but one which led to the same process in practice to prepare the peat or mud for use as did his.

Newton, Dec. 13, 1843.

Many of our readers will be pleased with the reasoning of our correspondent, "J." on the operation of ashes,

lime, &c. in peat muck. We are happy to publish the views of any intelligent writer, as our correspondent is, though in some respects they differ from our own. This subject will not suffer by discussion; it is highly interesting to farmers and gardeners, and they ought to satisfy themselves by actual experiment and not trust wholly to the theories of the learned on any subject whatever.

The great Sir Isaac Newton once told us that a certain comet passed so near the sun that it must have been heated "two thousand times hotter than red hot iron." But modern astronomers believe no such thing. The atmosphere of comets—perhaps they consist entirely of atmosphere—may be such that it is no hotter there than on the earth or the planet Jupiter. Sir Isaac calculated mathematically, according to distance. But he did not take every thing into consideration.

It will be perceived that our correspondent has the same views as to lime for manure as we have. He also thinks highly of Dr. Dana's theories in regard to peat muck—so highly that he goes beyond the Doctor in his estimate of lime as a corrector of the acid in peat.

It will be well, however, that our readers should see wherein we disagree with our very intelligent correspondent. Let any of them then make an actual trial and determine whose theory is best.

It says, "alkali, or potash, is not a promoter of decomposition, but rather a preservative from it."

We cannot accede to this by any reasoning whatever so long as we find by actual trial that ashes and the lie of ashes are both of them very powerful decomposers of fibrous matter. We will give some instances and our readers may judge. Every housewife knows that if her yarn or her cloth is allowed to remain long in strong lie it is spoiled—it is decomposed—rotted. Every farmer knows that ashes on green sward land has much greater effect than on the same field when there is no vegetable matter to be decomposed or rotted; and why? because the ashes hasten the rotting of the vegetable matter—can a better reason be given?

Capt. Porter, of Danvers, recently made trial of ashes mixed with his peat muck, in one heap, and of lime, of equal cost, in another. He found that the heap with ashes in it began to heat in ten days;—but the heap with lime he found it heat in twenty; and that on using the first he found it excellent manure, while the last had no good effect.

We must insist on something more cogent than theory to set aside these facts.

Again our correspondent says—"Peat is substantially decomposed vegetable matter." To this we cannot assent. We insist that fresh dug peat is raw, crude unrotted matter—undecomposed matter. If it were decomposed it would be good manure as soon as dug from the meadow. On the contrary we find, on trial, that it is not fit for immediate use; but after lying a year above ground without lime or ashes it is a different article, it is partially decomposed and it benefits the land; and when we mix one load of horse stable manure with two loads of peat muck we find the whole most excellent manure, though no ashes or lime have come near it to correct the acid.

The reason is, as we apprehend, that the powerful fermentation of the horse manure contributed to the decomposition—the rotting—of the peat. And in our opinion peat, without lime or ashes, but with something that will rot it, will be found excellent on all soils. We need no chemists to show us that barn-yard manure is good for the soil, nor to show us that peat is good as soon as it is rotted.

In regard to Dr. Dana's analysis of peat we have heretofore expressed an opinion. We think him altogether correct in recommending ashes to be mixed with it, for we have tried it. But his suggestions in regard to the mixture of lime with it want facts to support them. We have no evidence in fact that slaked lime will convert peat to good manure.—That fresh lime will create a heat and consequently partial decomposition, we have often admitted.—[Ed. PLOUGHMAN.]

From the American Agriculturist.

NECESSITY OF WARMTH AND SHELTER IN WINTER FOR STOCK.

Dear Sir—It is frequently asked by young farmers, to what kind of domestic animals and stock it is advantageous to afford warm and comfortable winter quarters? The answer is—to all; from hens and chickens, to the horse and ox. There is a great economy of food in affording shelter to all that breathe in a cold climate, and to

all animals that we wish to fatten, perfect quietude, or freedom from muscular exertion, is not less important.

All the food given to animals, goes to supply the waste in the system produced by the vital functions and muscular exertion, keeping the system in *statu quo*, or in increasing its bulk and weight by addition, in full-grown animals, in fat, or in keeping up a supply of heat to the body. In cold weather, a very large portion of the food is expended in generating heat, and just so much lost to the production of fat, milk, eggs, &c.

The necessity of generating animal heat from the carbon and hydrogen of the food, increases with the severity of the weather, for the faster the heat is abstracted from the body by the atmosphere, the faster it must be supplied. We know of no other source of animal heat than the oxydation of the elements of food by breathing, and their passing out of the body in the form of vapor, of water, and carbonic gas. All the food, then, that is thus burnt to keep up the heat of the body, is lost in nutrition. Artificial warmth, then, either from shelter or clothing, supplies the place of food—of that food thus expended to produce necessary heat, which would go, if that were supplied from other sources, to the formation of fat, or the supply of waste.

All muscular exertion, everything that increases the frequency of breathing, causes waste, which must be supplied before any increase in fat or milk or muscle, can take place. Hard work, active exertion, and quick breathing, cause rapid waste of the parts of the system. This must be supplied by food before there can be any addition. Without this waste, the same food would go to increase the weight and bulk of the body. When animals are kept warm, clean, and quiet, about one-half the nutritious matter (if it be diffused through a bulk sufficient for proper distention of the organs of nutrition,) that it is necessary to a wretched shivering existence, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, will keep them in a fine condition. And good shelter and warm clothing even, cost much less in the shelter of a few years, than large daily supplies of food, necessary to vital warmth, and expended and lost, in producing it.

Independently of the question of economy of food, there is great comfort to a humane man, in seeing all living things around him comfortable; and, especially those to whom he is largely indebted for those comforts which he enjoys. Even when there are ample supplies of food to waste in keeping animals warm, still they suffer in very cold weather, if unprotected from cold winds, sleet and snow. And it is painful to see them drawn up and shivering, turning their mute supplicating countenances to their masters, for protection from the pitiless inclemency of the weather.

The subject of these brief hints is so ably treated, and fully demonstrated in Liebig's Animal Chemistry, that it is greatly to be desired that his work should be in the hands of not the few scientific men only, but of the people; and I should be greatly pleased to see an edition of it, in which the language in which so much important truth is embodied, should be adapted to peculiar comprehension. Many persons will not read it, and others will not understand it, in its present translation. His facts and the unavoidable deductions from them, bring us to a new era in physiology. Starting points that have not been approached before, seem to have been reached, and a new direction will be given to our researches, and a more profitable one, for we shall seek attainable objects. We are yet barely in the dawn of the application of the inductive philosophy, and centuries will pass over before mankind will be fully aware of the obligations they owe to Lord Bacon.

From the New England Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF A THOROUGH PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR A CORN CROP.

Mr. Editor.—Much is said, and some of it well said, respecting the best methods of cultivating the soil; and, as every hint however trifling it may appear, is, nevertheless, worth a passing notice, in order to remind the more negligent portion of our respectable yeomanry of what may prove highly beneficial to them, I will give you the "sequel" of a good crop of corn, for our section of the country, which I raised on a small piece of ground. It was admitted by all, I believe, who saw it, to be the best field in town.

Now, I suppose, my method was similar to that of many, if not most of our farmers in this part of our country; but in my immediate neighborhood, it was somewhat different. And, now, for the "sequel." I took a piece of

ground which had been cultivated to potatoes, principally, for three years, and had produced a tolerable crop of these useful roots, besides an abundant crop of weeds, which had been suffered to seed on the ground. And some of my neighbors advised me not to plant it, because of the labor it would require to keep down the weeds. I, however, planted it to Indian corn, after preparing the ground in the following manner:

I plowed it a good depth, and as soon as it became dry and friable, harrowed it fine. In two or three days after, I carted on long manure, and spread it thinly over the ground and plowed across the furrows, harrowed again, furrowed, and manured in the hill with a mixture of almost all manures made about the farm, with a small proportion of wood ashes. Planted it on the 22d May, and hoed twice. From the extreme drought, the weeds were not troublesome; neither did the crop seem to suffer, although most other fields in this vicinity did from it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I attribute a good deal of my success in this instance, to the extra plowing, for such it was in this neighborhood, as most farmers plow but once, and are generally careful not to go too deep.

I did not manure abundantly, but took pains to make my ground mellow and light.

I have been of the opinion for some time, that our farmers here suffer a loss in the cultivation of their lands, by reason of plowing too shallow and too little. Their grounds are more likely to suffer from drought, require more labor in hoeing, and, I think, return a smaller compensation for the tillage.

If you think any of your subscribers are suffering from such a source in their agricultural interest, and this imperfect sketch may be in any wise useful, in reminding them of their duty in coming time, you are at liberty to use it for their good. Very respectfully,

A. G.

Scituate, Dec. 14, 1843.

DEVONSHIRE CATTLE.

Messrs. Editors—The many conflicting opinions existing with various persons of the agricultural community, with reference to the best breed of cattle for the farmers to obtain, institutes a subject of much controversy, involving a question which at present renders it difficult to decide. Each have their peculiar merits portrayed in ample terms, and that neither combine all the qualities so desirable to be attained is hardly to be expected. But that breed which approximate the nearest to a combination of properties, that develop working, fattening and milking qualities, together with a hardy constitution, the best adapted to our soil and climate, with general beauty of form and action; that promise the best return for the least expense, are doubtless the ones to be sought for by the farmer of this protracted winter region of country. As the merits of Lord Holkham's* favorite sleek race of animals, have never been the cause of inducing a communication from any of your correspondents through the columns of the Farmer, permit me to adduce in a summary form the views and suggestions of others, together with a glance at those of my own, relative to the Devonshire breed of cattle.

A few of this breed were first introduced in this county, by Mr. S. H. Church, and others of this town, some twenty years ago, from the stock of Messrs. Hurlbuts, of Litchfield Co. Conn. They were exhibited at the several Fairs of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, formerly established in this county, where they invariably bore off the prizes. They were multiplied to considerable numbers, and subsequently disposed of, to some extent; and by neglect, suffered in a measure to become somewhat degenerate, although Mr. F. Ingersoll, the successive competitor, yet can exhibit quite an array of lineal descent from this beautiful breed of his cattle, for which he is entitled to much credit for his persevering efforts in preserving the blood, and breeding his numerous fine animals, together with the gentleman who first introduced them, and who yet retains some of this breed. In several of the dairies of this town, many of the cows partake more or less of this breed. From the history of the Devons, together

with the experience of their use, they seem particularly well adapted to this section of country. I believe it to be conceded as a general rule, that the grand secret in breeding is to suit the breed to the soil and climate.

There is as I perceive a prevailing opinion with some of the correspondents of agricultural journals that the warmer regions of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, are more congenial to the nature and constitution of the Durhams, than the more northern portions of New York, and the New England States; but whether they will not thrive as well in the latter sections as that of any other, I am not particularly advised, either by sufficient experience or otherwise, and therefore dare not presume to say. At all events, we see many fine animals among them, exhibited at our State and County Fairs, bred in our own State, which truly do approximate nearly to perfection. But whether this is the breed to yield the best return for the least expense is yet to be determined.

The Rev. H. Colman, a connoisseur in agriculture, in his fourth report as commissioner of agriculture in the State of Massachusetts, says whether any thing would be gained by substituting the improved Short Horns for our present stock, is, to say the least, questionable, being great consumers—our pastures being short—and winter long—a smaller race, and a more hardy stock would seem better adapted to our condition. Of oxen, he says the Hereford are extremely beautiful in neatness, and fineness, of form; perhaps to the Short Horns. The Devons likewise, though smaller in size, yield, in compactness of shape, quickness in movement, muscular strength, softness of hair, and beauty of coloring, to no other race known among us, they are the prevalent race of our country.—English history of cattle husbandry says they have a quickness of action, which no other breed can equal, and which very few horses exceed. They have also a degree of docility and goodness of temper, and also stoutness and honesty of work, to which many teams of horses cannot pretend. Their next quality is their disposition to fatten, and very few rival them here; they do not attain the great size of some breeds, but in a given time acquired more flesh with less food.

Some have contended that they were inferior in their milking qualities. There are those however, and no mean judges, who deny this, and select the north Devons for the dairy. Mr. Congers of Copt Hall, near Epping, a district almost exclusively devoted to the dairy, preferred the north Devons on account of their large produce, whether in milk, butter or suckling; he thought they held their milk longer than any other sort he had tried. Their milk being tested by the lactometer as to oleaginous properties, has been found to vary from nine to fifteen per cent. more in their favor as compared with those of other breeds. They were the peculiar favorites of Lord Holkham, (Mr. Coke,) the first farmer in England, for which he became noted for breeding his fine Devons, and an extensive farmer.

In conclusion, I would say that I don't wish to eulogise the Devons to the exclusion of any other improved breed, as many fine animals are found among all breeds as to beauty and intrinsic value, and that the agricultural community are under peculiar obligations to those who have at a sacrifice been the means of introducing them. Mr. G. Gran, Esq. of this town, has lately introduced a bull and two cows from Connecticut, of this breed, together with a bull of the Durham and Holderness breed, said to weigh two thousand pounds, only three years old past.

I believe the Devons are the peculiar breed for crossing with our own stock, by correcting the miserable shape and appearance of much of our native stock occasioned by breeding in a regardless manner.

L. T. MARSHALL.

Vernon Center, 1843.

[Central N. Y. Far.

PLANTING PEACH STONES.

Mr. Editor,—I have noticed in some of your papers of late that some one or more of the contributors are seeking for information respecting the best manner of planting peach stones in order to have them vegetate. Now this is just what I like to see, and if more questions were asked upon the subject of raising peach trees, I have but little doubt they would draw forth answers that would prove of great advantage to the community. Having had some experience in planting the stones and raising and cultivating peach trees, I take the liberty to inform you what I know to be facts from my own experience and observation. I long to see the peach successfully cultivated; if any body likes a good peach I think I am the man. And

I am one that believes that the peach may be cultivated even in our climate with great profit.

I don't consider it more risk to plant a peach stone in a manner to be sure to vegetate, than I do a kernel of corn, if the kernel in the stone be good. I have planted with good success in the month of January, when the frost was out of the top of the ground; but they did not come up so early in the season and consequently did not make so great a growth the first season. I will name the best time (in my estimation) and briefly recommend how to proceed. I should prefer to plant them in October or the first part of November; I think a light soil preferable but not very material, it is not necessary to dig deep but rather an injury, especially if you intend to transplant, it would tend to make the root strike deep and form a strong tap root. Plant the stones not more than one inch deep and cover them with fine mould and press it down as upon any hard seed; in general it is best to lay a board or flat stone upon the top and let it remain until the frost is out of the ground in the spring; this will prevent the frost heaving and cracking the earth so as to expose the stone; were I to plant for a nursery, I should not plant them in rows, calculating to let them grow in the same spot until ready for market.

I should plant the stones not more than six inches apart and transplant them when two or three inches high with a trowel, taking care to cut off the tap root two or three inches under ground; by this means you will be sure to have good roots and luxuriant growth; your trees will be large enough to bud the first season if your soil is suitable. If a person can obtain stones from a tree that is naturally of good quality it is best to plant such and not depend upon budding; your trees will be much more durable raised from the stone, than those that are budded or inoculated. Many people have expressed a doubt as it regards the certainty of procuring the same kind of peach from the tree raised from the stone as the parent tree produced, even when the parent tree was natural. I think there is no doubt of the fact that a peach stone from a natural tree will produce the same fruit as the parent tree. I feel as sure of the result as I should, were I to plant a yellow kernel of corn of raising yellow.

But no reliance can be placed upon the produce of budded trees; the seed does not inherit the qualities of the bud, but of the original stock or root, and consequently if you plant stones produced by budded trees you cannot know what your fruit will be until the tree produces fruit, and then it will be too late to bud with good success. In some instances I have had good success with budding trees four or five years old, but they are very apt to throw out gum where the incision is made in the bark, and that kills the bud or prevents it from adhering to the wood.

Yours, &c.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, Dec. 7th, 1843.

Our Quincy correspondent writes like one who is acquainted with the subject. We presume he is correct in stating that we can have the same kind of fruit if we plant stones from seedling trees—trees that have stood apart and have not intermingled their blossoms with others.

Will our intelligent correspondent be good enough to let us have his opinion, or any facts, in relation to the subject of diseases in peach trees—for instance "the yellows" about which so much has been said and so little is known?

Orchardists are divided on the question whether the yellow appearance of the peach leaf is occasioned by disease or by grubs at the root.—Ed. Boston Ploughman.

RED FLANNEL.—The Maine Farmer says that the coloring matter in common English red flannel, is of a poisonous nature, and that it should be thoroughly washed before it is worn.

For the information of the farmer and others who may be misled by this statement, we will state that there is nothing in the red coloring matter which will poison one person in a thousand, but on the contrary it is considered a partial remedy for chronic diseases. We have knowledge of some instances where persons were affected when first attempting to wear red flannel, and have seen a like effect caused by white flannel. The coloring matter is a compound of acids, tin, Lac, or Cochineal, Tartar, and sometimes a little bark, all of which, in their diluted state, are perfectly harmless. Red flannels are, from necessity, thoroughly washed when taken from the dye kettle. Those who are affected by wearing them at first, should use cotton or linen next the skin for a time, and they will afterward suffer no inconvenience.—Brunswick.

*The late Earl of Leicester never bore the name of Lord Holkham. Holkham was the name of an estate he owned upon which he made the astonishing improvement of converting a sand-drift into a substantial mould, by the free use of clay and marl.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

WORK FOR JANUARY.

As we have entered upon a new year, with all its hidden wants and untold incidents, we would be permitted to invoke all to *begin right*, for in so doing it will be found that the work of the year will go on much more satisfactorily, as the avoidance of errors in our vocation never fails of conducing to the economy of time and money, while it sweetens labor and converts what might otherwise prove sources of mortification into those of pleasure. With the husbandman it should be a settled principle to be always master of his time—to be always in advance of his business—in order, as the seasons come round, that he may be prepared to avail himself of them, and have his work done at the proper time. By pursuing a proper degree of system in one's arrangements, it is an easy matter to become the master of our time, and thus have whatever we may desire to have performed, done at the most eligible period, and in the best way. Those who desire to be placed in this enviable position, will find the thing easily attained, if they will keep a *farm journal*, and make it a point of duty each night to write out the work to be done the succeeding day, so that no time may be lost in the allotment of its toils after the day shall have arrived. It should be the duty of such too, to see that all their tools are in their proper places and in good order, so that no delay may ensue in hunting them up, and in repairs. After the use of the implements and tools of the farmer they should always be examined with care, if found to be in order, they should be put away under cover—if not in order, they should be repaired, and when repaired, safely deposited for future use: and these kind of attentions should not be omitted under any circumstances, as a relaxation in the performance of his duty, and in his vigilant watching over his interest, by the master, never fails to beget neglect on the part of his hands, whereas punctuality on his part is ever the offspring of regularity on theirs. Therefore, it should be the business of all heads of families, to be *particular and exact in small things* as well as *great*—and while they should refrain from *exacting* the performance of more than can be complied with, they should firmly insist upon all their orders being fulfilled to the very letter. With these remarks we shall direct your attention to certain things which we consider it to be proper to have attended to

ON THE FARM.

Getting out Grain.—If you should not yet have thrashed out your last year's crop of grain, you should go to work forthwith and have it done; for the longer it remains in bulk, the more will you lose from the depredations of vermin; but independent of this consideration, it is important that it should be got ready for market early, in order that you may be able to profit by its rising and falling.

Fire Wood.—As the comfort of one's family and hands depends upon a full supply of fire wood, we will again ask you—Have you enough cut and hauled in to last you until next winter, with its cares, rolls around again? If not, send a force to your woods and have it cut and hauled in without delay—and rest not contented until you can say to yourself—"Look at my wood-pile—there's fuel enough to last me till next December. Come what may, I shall not have to take a hand from my next summer's work to send to the woods to pick up fuel."

Winter Ploughing.—If there should be dry, open weather through the winter, and the ground in good condition to be turned over without the fear of its running into mortar, and if you have any *stiff soil* that you intend for spring culture, you should, by all means, plough it up, as such ground when ploughed in winter, in a proper state, is always greatly improved in its texture and capaci-

ty for production. But it is proper that we apprise you, that if stiff clay be ploughed in a wet state, either in winter or summer, spring or fall, it may be said to be ruined for the season.

Fencing and Farm Lumber.—Get out all your fencing and other lumber during this and the next month. Let the bark be stripped off of all trees intended for fencing as soon as they may be felled, as that will facilitate the seasoning process. Upon the subject of *posts* we will make this passing remark. No post should be inserted in the ground until it is thoroughly seasoned—and, indeed, all lumber and plank of every description should be seasoned before being used, and especially such as may be exposed to the weather.

Grain Fields.—All the surface drains in your grain fields should be periodically examined through the winter season, and have all obstructions to the free passage of the water removed, it being all-important to keep the plants as dry at this period of the year as possible, as it is their delight to be so kept, and it may preserve them from being spewed up in the spring.

Stables.—See that your horses are *abundantly littered* throughout the winter; besides greatly adding to their comfort and making your feed go farther, you will thereby add to your means of improving your lands and increasing its products. You should recollect, that manure is the farmer's gold mine, and that unless you pay attention to this part of your duty, you will suffer in your interests, not only for the time present, but for years to come; as no soil, however fertile it may be, can continue to give in abundance unless it *receive* also in the same ratio. Recollect too, that every ton of straw or leaves that you give to your horses for bedding, will be returned to you in manure quadrupled. And while we are upon the subject of the stables, let us advise you to sprinkle plaster around your horses' heels to absorb the ammonia from their liquid voidings; by so doing you will not only prevent the loss of a most valuable fertilizer, but add greatly to the comfort and health of your horses, as by absorbing the ammonia, the atmosphere will be kept in a healthful and sweet condition. If you have no plaster, charcoal, or marl, will answer, as the first of these is one of the best agents of absorption known, and has much affinity for ammonia, and the latter mostly has a sufficient quantity of gypsum in it to act efficiently.

Fences.—Have all your fences examined and repaired—that is, examine them *yourself*.

Cattle Sheds and Yards.—We have, time after time, admonished you upon these heads. But lest you may not have provided yourself with good dry warm sheds for your cattle, let us again say, that such accommodations for cattle are indispensable alike to their comfort and health; and lest you may not have taken our former advice, we will again remind you, that if you wish to be an example to your neighborhood, and to thrive in your pecuniary affairs, it is essential that your cattle yards be well covered with litter of some kind, susceptible of being converted into manure. *Straw, coarse hay, corn-stalks, weeds, mould and leaves from the woods, pine shatters, the scrapings of wood yards, lanes and roads, marsh and river mud, the refuse matter around shores; in fine, any thing either vegetable or animal*, are all fit matters to be deposited therein, and when, convenient to every farm, there are to be found so much of them, it ceases to be an excuse for any farmer to say he is deficient in a supply of manure; for, with proper industry and enterprise, he can always obtain an ample quantity of the raw material to be converted into manure by his stock.

Milch Cows.—As it is unreasonable to expect these creatures to yield milk and butter unless they be fed with such food as will enable them to secrete both, it should

be the duty of every farmer and planter to provide a full supply of good succulent food for them. *Dry hay* will keep body and bones together, but it is unnatural to expect that a cow which is confined to that diet alone can be a liberal yielder of milk. When roots are not available cows should be given slops made of meal and chapt hay, which meal would go farther if it were cooked, as the cooking, besides rendering it more nourishing and easier of digestion, expands its volume greatly, a very desirable result in the feeding of cattle. Besides, however, nourishing feed, cows, as do all other animals, *require to be kept warm and dry through the winter*. When we say *warm and dry*, we do not mean that they should be kept in a tight stable—on the contrary—and we speak from an experience in both ways of keeping—we believe that a comfortable shed, facing the South, is preferable to a tight stable.

Working Oxen.—These animals, in addition to their fodder, should receive daily feeds of grain and be cleaned, either by being carded or well rubbed with a whisp of straw.

Sheep.—No one should attempt to keep sheep through the winter without a good shelter and plenty of bedding for them. Besides hay, they should receive portions of roots or meal; be regularly watered and salted, and have a trough, under cover, wherein was a mixture of tar and salt, to resort to at pleasure—and have *pine boughs* occasionally thrown to them to browse upon. By such keeping their fleeces would be 25 per cent better than if poorly kept.

Store Hogs and In-pig Sows.—See that these have comfortable lodgings, plenty of bedding, which should be often changed, and food enough to keep them in good thriving condition.

Young Stock.—Although we are not the advocate of *stuffing* young stock, we confess ourself the opponent of that wretched system which some times prevail—of keeping them on an insufficient supply of straw. No young animal can grow when it is kept under a regimen so meagre as always to be hungry. The animal that is expected to grow and develop its bones and muscles, must have the cravings of hunger kept from its stomach. Semi-starvation never did yet, nor never will, make a fine animal. The farmer with a view of improving his stock goes to an extra expense to buy fine animals, keeps their progeny upon short allowance, and is *disappointed* because they are not as good as their *parents*; such disappointments are as unnatural, as it is unphilosophic to expect an animal to grow to the full development of its size and perfection upon what barely keeps it alive.

Salting of Stock.—Stock of all kinds should be regularly salted through the winter. A mixture of equal parts of salt, hickory ashes and lime would be cheaper and better than salt alone, especially for horses, as we have seen this mixture not only give a slick coat and loose hide to the horse, but cause him to void bots and other worms.

Tools and Implements.—You should always keep an inventory of all your tools and implements of every kind, and make a close examination twice a month to see that none were missing; all in good order and out of the weather. If you have not made such investigation, do so at once, and repeat it often; whatever you find needing it, have repaired without delay—putting off until tomorrow, what should be done to day, is bad policy in any occupation, but fatal to that of the husbandman—his policy should be to *do every thing at the right time and do it well*.

House for Tools and Implements.—Have you such a convenience? If not, get one; keep it locked, and whenever your tools and implements are not in use, see that they are in the house out of the way of injury from weather, and beyond the reach of those who live by stealing. Temptation leads to theft, as neglect does to poverty.

Gearing of all kinds.—Have these cleansed, oiled and put safely away.

We have thus far chatted upon subjects connected with the farm, and as it may not be in your power to do much in the garden, we will merely say to you, that if there be any stiff clay beds therein, have them spaded up the first open dry time—get all your tools ready for early action, and provide the proper seeds, and when the time comes we will talk to you by the card. A happy New Year and many returns.

Our friend of the American Agriculturist is informed, that so far as we are concerned, our omission to credit his paper for what we copied from him was purely accidental. In extracting the foreign items alluded to by him, he will find that we gave him credit in one of them, and, as it was intended that they should follow each other, that credit was meant by us to include all, and would have done so, but, unfortunately, in making up the paper, the items were separated, and our object frustrated. As to the "receipt for curing hams," we are innocent, as we did not copy it from his paper, but from another, where we found it without credit, and not having seen it in his paper could not, of course, designate its paternity—and, indeed, so far as that receipt is concerned, it had substantially appeared in the American Farmer a dozen times before—it being customary with us to repeat such things, to save our readers the trouble of reference when the period of putting up bacon arrives each season. We have ever been careful to give our contemporaries credit for whatever we may occasionally borrow from their papers; but, with the best intentions, frequently find ourselves disappointed in our desire to render them justice, and can only say, that when we fail in doing so, it arises from no disposition of our own, and solely from those casualties of the press, which care cannot always prevent.

The American Traveller imputes to us an error which we did not commit. By reference to our paper of 22d November, he will find that our tabular statement, made up from the Census of 1840, makes the aggregate number of bushels of Potatoes produced in the country 113,183,619, and the aggregate value thereof at 25 cents per bushel, to be \$28,295,904, 25 cents. So that the error of estimating the value of the crop at 10 or 11 millions of dollars was not ours.

The following from a "disciple" of "Bob Banning," will be acceptable to most of our readers, for who among them is it that does not love a dish of well cooked codfish? If there be one, we are very sure it is not the "disciple" of the veritable "Bob Banning;" for beside being a capital fellow in all that belongs to the charities of life, he hath a most admirable and becoming penchant for good eating, to say nothing of the late gallant old commodore's Xeres—and by the by, he has always been as much addicted to giving as to receiving, a habit which he learned in the good Old School of Maryland Hospitality, where sumptuous dinners and hearty welcomes, never failed to encourage good appetites and a generous flow of social feeling:

TO COOK CODFISH OR DUNFISH.

Few dishes are more palatable and convenient—none more digestible and wholesome, than codfish; but the art of cooking and eating it, are not generally well understood, south of Mason and Dixon's line. I never met it any where in such perfection as at the table of the late brave "old Commodore" Chauncey. It has been said, before the commencement of the temperance era, that it should swim three times, first in water—next in butter—and lastly in wine! and the thing must be bad indeed that would not swim quietly in such wine as Chauncey's Xeres!!!

The following recipe has been many months in my pocket book—I send it now, as is my wont in such cases, for the use of the public. Your paper is a common hive,

to which every industrious bee will feel it his duty to bring as much honey as he can. All drones should have their stings extracted and then be expelled society. Even with the best capability and disposition, life is too short for a man of benevolence to satisfy his disposition to do good—besides, in teaching to cook well, even a single dish, we gain a victory of Satan, for you know they say God in his goodness sends us meat, and fresh fish, from the brook. To render both unfit to eat, the devil sends the cook! The recipe is in the hand of a lady of Boston, and may therefore be considered as orthodox. I send you the autograph, and am yours,

A DISCIPLE OF "BOB BANNING."

Salt Fish.—Salt fish should be put in a deep plate, with just water enough to cover it, the night before you intend to cook it. It should not be boiled an instant; boiling renders it hard. It should lie in scalding hot water two or three hours. The less water is used, and the more fish is cooked at once, the better.

REWARD OF INDUSTRY.

Among the competitors for premiums for the best improved farms at the Middlesex County Agricultural Fair, there were several instances of notable industry; we copy the following from the Report of the Committee, because we look upon it as evincing a degree of patient industry and marked success that cannot fail, by its example, of impressing upon the reader how vain is the conclusion which some arrive at, that, because difficulty may present itself, it cannot be overcome. The reader we think, will say with us, that though Mr. Walker received the fourth premium, his skill and industry would have entitled him to the first almost any where else than in a region where, from its rock-bound soil, men have to enact the part of men.

The farm of George W. Walker, of Marlborough, contains about 70 acres of land. Nine years ago Mr. Walker purchased a very rough, rocky pasture, on one of the hills in Marlboro', containing 45 acres. At that time he was young and poor, with no capital but his labor to begin with, and of course he purchased on credit. He commenced cutting the bushes, digging out stone, and laying wall. He managed to build a barn 31 by 32 feet. He was in the habit of "working out" some portion of his time, and after he had finished his day's work, he would return to his own land moon-light nights, and work among the stones till 11 or 12 o'clock, and then sleep in his barn. He has now 13 acres in a good state of cultivation. He has built him a house, laid 175 rods of stone wall, paid for his place, and has some money at interest, and all this has been done with his own hands, for the last two years, with the assistance of a boy now nine years old. Let all poor young farmers look at this, and be assured that persevering industry will be sure to meet its reward.

The committee award to Mr. Walker the fourth premium of \$12.—N. E. Farmer.

Guano.—New Enterprise.—For some time past a kind of secret expedition has been fitted out at this port, and the vessels that have already sailed are under sealed orders, which are not to be opened until the ships have arrived at a given latitude and longitude across the line. In spite of the secrecy that has been observed, it is now becoming well known that the expedition has sailed for an island said to be somewhere to the east of the Cape of Good Hope; and the speculation is likely to be a lucrative one to those engaged in it, for it is said that the island in question contains guano of a richer description than any hitherto known here. Several vessels have already sailed with implements for the purpose of carrying the cargo from the shore to the ships, namely: Irishmen, barrows, shovels, pickaxes, &c. A number of other ships, all of large burthen, are about to follow. In London and Liverpool, vessels are fitting out for the same destination, but the Clyde shippers have had the start, and, we trust, will benefit by it. As the price of guano is at present about £14 per ton, the speculators bid fair to make an excellent thing of it, as they will have the cargo for the taking. We understand the speculators are two mercantile firms in Glasgow, who have chartered the vessels.—Greenock Observer.

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

The following extract from the address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Saltonstall, before the Essex county (Mass.) Agricultural Society, descriptive of agricultural pursuits, will be appreciated by every virtuous mind.

"Agricultural pursuits in the open air, in the pure breath of heaven, and amidst the works which God has made, have the most purifying and elevating influence on the heart and mind. Who that has a heart in his bosom, can look abroad on our hills, crowned with trees, our pastures covered with flocks, on our valleys and plains, laden with 'food for man and beast,' and not think and feel, how good God is? Who can behold the meadows ornamented with flowers, and reflect that the wide spread prairies, the solitary wilderness, nay, that the whole earth is strewn with an infinite variety of those most lovely objects, arrayed with more beauty than was Solomon in all his glory, and his heart not be softened into a sense of that boundless love, which has made such provision for our enjoyment, and for the gratification of a pure and refined taste? Who can see the sun rising in his glory, as all good farmers are wont to do, or can behold him sinking in his gorgeous pavilion—who can look upon the magnificent heavens, which can only be seen in the country, and not feel awed into reverence before Him who made all, and exclaim as did the shepherd of Israel—'When I consider the heavens, the work of thy hand, the moon and stars which thou hast ordained, what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him?'—Who can listen to the 'charm of earliest birds' as they dart from their nest and mount to the topmost sprays at dawn, and not join their notes of grateful praise to him who notices the sparrow's fall, and whose providential care extends to all his works? And where shall we learn our dependence on divine providence so effectually, as in an occupation where his visible presence seems manifest, in his imparting the influences of the sun and of showers in such succession as to crown with success the labors of our hands—who withholds the needful blessings only so long as is necessary to make us feel, that 'it is God who giveth the increase.'"

Farmers of Essex—you cannot render a greater service to your country, than by disabusing the public mind of any prejudices which still remain as to the true character and influence of your pursuits.

"Such themes as these the rural Maro sung
To wide imperial Rome, in the full height
Of eloquence and taste, by Greece refined.
In ancient times the sacred plough employed
The Kings and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war; then with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plough, and greatly independent, lived."

THE WHEAT CROP.—Messrs. Editors:—One of my neighbors told me that he had observed that since he had sown wheat thrashed by a machine, the crop had very much diminished. Last year some of his seed was thrashed by a machine and some was thrashed by hand, and he found that from the latter he obtained one third more grain, and of a better quality from the bushel of seed. The quality of the field on which they were sown being equal. If this be correct, our farmers should look to it, as there is a great complaint in this section of the diminution of the wheat crop. Perhaps some of the farmers in your county have noticed a similar condition of their crops; and if so, an investigation ought to be made and the cause and remedy sought out. A FARMER.

Sebec, Nov. 18, 1843.

[Maine Farmer.]

Hoarseness.—One drachm of freshly-scraped horse-radish root, to be infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel for two hours, and made into a syrup with double its weight in vinegar is an approved remedy for hoarseness, a teaspoonful has often proved effectual; a few teaspoonfuls, it is said, have never been known to fail in removing hoarseness.

Wide Boards.—There is a species of tree found in New Zealand that would afford boards, clear of sap, eleven feet wide. It is called *Pinus kauri*. Why are not some of our yankees lumbering there? A board or two would be sufficient to cover the broadside of a house.—Maine Farmer.

POUDRETTE.—As to the economy of poudrette as a manure, it depends very much upon circumstances, whether it is profitable or not. We have never been very sanguine in the belief that it would be for the interest of the common farmer to use it extensively, unless in a situation where the highest prices are obtained for all the products of the farm, and where there is a scarcity of manures and the price extravagantly high.

In the neighborhood of cities, where there is a large suburban population, who cultivate small gardens, and not convenient for the proprietor to collect materials for composts, we have no doubt but what it would be one of the most economical manures that could be applied, provided the article is faithfully manufactured. It might also be profitable for some particular crops on a large scale; but when a farmer has peat, salt mud, and other materials on his own premises, is the owner of a stout team of oxen or horses, and lives within 5 or 6 miles of a city or village, where he can obtain a plenty of good stable dung at \$3 per cord, or have the contents of privies at the rate of \$6 per cord, delivered on his farm, we say, give us the raw materials, and let us mix to suit ourselves, rather than pay the present prices for poudrette.

Poudrette has been used to considerable extent in the neighborhood of Boston, and various are the opinions relative to its merits as a manure.

The process of making it may vary either by accident, design or ignorance, so that it may be comparatively worthless, and in case of a person using a bad article, there is no wonder that he condemns indiscriminately the manure, vender, and manufacturer.

In our use of it, we must say it has succeeded very well, generally. We have applied to our farm within the last two years, from 75 to 100 barrels, mostly on garden-seed crops, and on flowering plants. We have raised very fine corn on a small scale, with this dressing alone, on land well manured the previous year. With melons it has not succeeded so well. By applying a liberal dressing to a bed of fine Pinks, they were very much injured. Early peas planted with it, did well. On seed onions, we fancied its effects were too quick, forcing the stalks rapidly during the first part of the season, and not holding on long enough to perfect the seed, consequently much of it was light and worthless; this may be in part owing to the season, for as we before remarked, our experiments have not been conducted with much attention or exactness. We do not hesitate to say that it is excellent for corn, provided about one-half the usual quantity per acre of green manure is ploughed under in the spring, and the corn planted on the poudrette. The corn takes a vigorous start, and before the virtue of the poudrette is exhausted, the decomposition of the green manure begins to take place, and affords nourishment for the numerous roots, which are greatly multiplied by the powerful excitement occasioned by the poudrette. If the ground is not in good heart, poudrette alone is not sufficient in itself to perfect a good crop, although it may give a very flattering appearance in the first part of the season.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—Consider your calling both elevated and important: never be above it, nor be ashamed of the frock and apron.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Instead of spending a rainy day idly, repair whatever wants mending, or post your accounts.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting it to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in the luxury of well applied leisure.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own at hazard.

Take an agricultural paper, and some good family paper, and pay for them in advance.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

Never run in debt without a reasonable probability of paying at the time agreed.

Never buy anything at auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have use for it.

In December, reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts—pay your shop-bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time.

Put off no business for tomorrow that can be done today.—*Ohio Repository.*

The Carlisle (Eng.) Journal tells of a cabbage, seen by the editor, 15½ feet in circumference, and weighing 63 pounds!

MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE—PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

The following views we take from Dr. Lee's Address, delivered before the Erie County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society. They are bold, original, truthful, and will be perused with intense interest by every thinking reader:

GENTLEMEN: I was brought up to the severe labor of cultivating a poor soil. I have sown many a ton of plaster with my own hand; and many a moonshiny night have I followed the plough, that an ox-team might escape the heat of June, in breaking up large summer fallows. I mention these personal incidents as an apology for claiming to know something of the practice, as well as a little of the science, of rural economy.

Permit, then a practical agriculturist, who has devoted the best energies of his mind for years to the study of agricultural chemistry, vegetable and animal physiology, to say to those of you who are wool-growers, that by keeping the animal warm in winter, cool in summer, and quiet thro'out the year; by stimulating with the elements of wool, the organs that secrete this valuable covering of the sheep, it is practicable to clip six pounds of wool as the product from the same amount and value of raw material that now yield you but three pounds. To accomplish this important result, this physiological change in the products of this living machine, you must *quiet the action* of the lungs. These expel from the system every moment, night and day, a needless quantity of animal food, which, under more favorable and other circumstances, might have been converted into wool, tallow, and muscle. Mark me. There is a positive loss, a needless throwing away of 20 to 50 per cent. of the food in wintering all domestic animals, which is literally burned up by nature, in this cold climate, to keep their blood, and the whole animal, some 40 or 50 degrees warmer than the temperature of the air with which they are surrounded. It is not merely the hay, oats, and corn in domestic animals, and the bread and meat in man, which are consumed like the animal oil in a lamp, to warm the system, that are lost; but, by inhaling a solid and dense atmosphere, and bringing a larger amount of oxygen gas into the lungs, and through them into the blood, than is needed, inflammations are generated, ending in consumptions, alike in man and beast. An animal is an electrical battery or machine. It is practicable, so to excite the organs that the fat in a pig, in a positive degree; and to so quiet all the other organs of the animal by a kind of negative electricity, that the animal shall transform nearly all of its food that can be converted into fat, into that well known substance. The same remarks will hold true, in a good degree, when applied to the secretion of milk in cows, and the secretion of wool in the capillary organs of the sheep. On the other hand, it is quite as easy to make a pig secrete an enormous amount of bone, and an enormous amount of gristle; to have a hide as thick as a board, a nose like a plough beam, ears like sides of sole leather, and legs like an elephant!

Of all the complicated machinery in warm-blooded animals, the action of the lungs is the most important. It governs the action of the heart and that of the digestive organs. And the action of the lungs is governed, in a good degree, by the condensation from cold, and expansion from heat of the air taken into them by respiration. The condensation and expansion ever varies the quantity of oxygen that passes through the lungs into the circulating blood. Hence is it, that in cold climates, and in cold seasons of the year, this excess of oxygen excites inflammatory diseases. Hence it is, that in warm climates and in warm seasons of the year, when the *minimum* of oxygen is taken into the system, less carbonic gas is expelled from the lungs, and excess of carbon in the food, being the principal element of bile as well as fat, stimulates the liver—an important organ, and the antagonist of the lungs—to a copious and undue secretion of bile. Thus it is, that the human race—and domestic animals partake of the same injuries in a less degree—are evermore afflicted with bilious diseases in summer, and inflammatory complaints in winter.

As the preservation of health is a matter that deeply concerns us all, and living, as we do, in a climate subject to sudden and extreme changes in temperature, I have thought a few remarks upon the prevention of disease, would not be unacceptable to those that I have the honor to address.

In addition to keeping the body warmly clad in winter, it is important to keep the blood well supplied with carbon, which will combine with the excess of oxygen

taken into the lungs by inhaling condensed air, and thereby prevent its chemical attacks upon the living tissues of the peculiarly exposed lungs. This supply of carbon in the blood can be secured by eating meat, and nutritious vegetable food; far more of which are needed in cold than in warm weather. Consumption is the consuming, the slow combustion of the tissues of the lungs by the chemical action of oxygen gas, concentrated, or condensed by cold. Hence by fleeing from our northern winters, to a mild climate, when only about one-half the quantity of oxygen—it being rarified by heat—is taken into the lungs at each respiration, consumptive persons often recover. On the other hand, persons living in warm climates in summer, and indulging too freely in animal and other carbonaceous food, and inhaling a rarified atmosphere, are afflicted with an excess of carbon, or with bilious affections. They come north to a condensed oxygenous atmosphere to regain their health, and generally find it. Living sparingly in summer, and sub-acid fruits that flourish most in warm climates, and in warm seasons, and contain little carbon and much oxygen, is the true preventive of bilious diseases."

APPLYING MANURES TO THE SURFACE.—Whether putrescent manures should ever be applied to the surface of the soil, is a question on which the opinions of distinguished agriculturists are far from being unanimous. The right decision of the question depends, in our view, upon the following circumstances. 1. The condition of the manure to be applied. 2. The character of the soil for which it is intended. 3. The nature of the crop to be benefitted by it. 4. The time of the year when the manure is to be carried out.

1. If the manure to be applied has been composted, or if the process of fermentation has already spent its force upon it, there can be no serious objection to its being spread upon the surface; since, the gaseous exhalations having already escaped, it is chiefly secured against the ravages of the atmosphere; and from infiltration there is nothing to fear, as that is the very process best adapted to bring the decomposed particles in contact with the mouths of the plants which are to feed upon it.

2. If the soil for which the manure is intended, be very porous to a considerable depth, the nearer the surface the manure can be deposited, without too much exposure to the atmosphere, the better; it being evident that the nutritive juices will soon descend beyond the reach of the plants, if it be in the first placed buried too deep.

3. If the crop to be benefitted consist of any of the finer grains or grasses, the application of the manure to the surface (harrowed in, in the case of grain,) will have a greater present effect than any other mode of application, as the roots, that is, the mouths of the plants, lying close to the surface, will have the readier access to their food. That natural meadow-land can thus be made to yield a greater burden of grass than by any other means, scarcely admits of a doubt.

4. If the manure to be applied is summer-made manure, which must be carted out in the fall, this mode of application will have another argument in its favor. By being spread at this season of the year, after the heats of summer are past, the fermentation and evaporation will be but slight, and the rains and snows which may be expected to fall upon it in succeeding months, will either wash it into the soil, or so imbed it among the roots of the growing crop, as quite effectually to shield it from the wasting action of the atmosphere the succeeding season.

One thought more upon this subject. With the relations of plants to the atmosphere as a source of nutriment, we are as yet much less acquainted than with those which they sustain to the soil; and agricultural science, in its onward progress, may yet develop the fact, that manures applied to the surface, by exerting a direct and powerful agency upon the leaves of plants, and thus promoting an increased absorption of the nutritive particles of the atmosphere, may prove more beneficial, especially in the case of grasses and the finer grains, notwithstanding the losses they sustain from evaporation, than they would if buried beneath any portion of the soil.—*Foote's Prize Essay.*

FEEDING HOGS.—Near Dugsbury, in Westphalia, celebrated for its fine hams, the hogs are principally fattened on chestnuts and potatoes. The hogs are made nearly fat by running in the woods abounding in chestnuts, and where they cannot run at large, the nuts are gathered and

fed to them in pens. In the last stage of fattening, after their range in the woods is over, they are fed on potatoes, which are baked. Large ovens are used for this purpose, and it is found that thus prepared, the potato is the most fattening of all food, while the peculiar flavor of the Westphalia hams is thought to be owing to this manner of cooking the potato.—*Albany Cal.*

IMPROVED DIRECTIONS TO MAKE CIDER, PERRY, AND WINES.

From recent Chemical Discoveries.

The apples being ripe and laid in a heap a fortnight, uncovered, about eighteen inches deep—but pears should be taken ripe from the tree—they are then ground in the cider mill, which consists of a circular stone in the form of a solid broad wheel, about 4½ feet in diameter, 14 inches wide, and about the depth of 12 inches, including the wooden rim upon it, and similar to the bark mill. In this trough two bushels of apples are ground at a time, with a handful of wood charcoal strewed amongst them, until the kernels and rinds are broken small, as much of the goodness of the cider depends upon it; and this fact was communicated in the agricultural report of the Rev. John Duncombe, in 1813. By an experiment made by Dr. Symonds, of Hereford: "He made a hoghead entirely from the rinds and cores of apples, and another from the pulps of the same fruit; the former was of the most unusual strength and high flavored, the latter was watery and possessed not one recommendation." And last year I made two hogheads of cider from the same fruit; one had the apples as above directed, the other was half ground. The cider of the latter was weak but pleasant, the former rich and high flavored of the fruit, and both were alike preserved.

A horse, with a man and boy, will grind sufficient pomage to make nearly two hogheads of cider in a day, which is put into open tubs until the next morning; it is then pressed through several hair cloths, and the liquor is taken to the fining house, and put into a vessel to ferment from seven to nine days, with one pound of charcoal in it, in lumps, and four good eggs, unbroken, in a hoghead, to liberate the oxygen from the carbon of the carbonic gas. It is then drawn off into tubes, and about one pound of pulverized charcoal is stirred into it, and left until the next day, when it is put into thin calico dropping bags to fine. One dozen of these bags, similar to jelly bags, suspended from frames, the cider is passed through, being previously dredged inside with pulverized charcoal. For a short time it will run muddy, by continuing to fill them it will soon clear. The muddy cider in the tub is then removed. An egg unbroken in each bag improves the dropping. One hoghead a day will fine by this process, but some fruit fines sooner than others, and if it be quite mellow it requires a long time to ferment before it will clear through the charcoaled bags than the juice of apples not so mellow; the juices of fruit diluted with an equal or greater quantity of water, such as raspberries, currants, green gooseberries, and cherries, should be fermented as cider, putting an unbroken egg into each bag in fining it.

A mixture of apples with yellow pulps, and red and yellow, commonly make the best cider. The Kingston black apple, and the hang-down, make very good.

The dropping bags must be replaced by clean ones the next morning, to filter the cider remaining.

The cider being now fined, and retaining the flavor of the fruit, to preserve it so consists the discovery.

Fill the cask to two or three inches of the bung-hole, and put into a hoghead one pound of wood charcoal, in lumps, and from eight to ten unbroken good eggs. Bung it then close to exclude the air. The diluted juices of currants, raspberries, and green gooseberries require from 1½ to 2 lbs. of loaf sugar to each gallon, after it be fine, but the quantity will depend on the water added and the ripeness of the fruit; taste, therefore, must direct. This process retains the flavor of the fruit, and the liquor will be sweeter at the end of the year than when put into the cask, and free from alcohol. Every vessel must be quite clean and well seasoned or the whole will be spoiled.

By the above process the fermentation of cider, perry, and wines is arrested, which preserves the flavor of the fruit, and prevents the saccharine constituents of the juice being converted into alcohol, and this is effected by the charcoal as humus liberating the oxygen from the carbon of the carbonic gas, and the constituents of the eggs supply the nourishment to the liquid with the fruit; for the cider made the previous year in the same manner, having

only charcoal in it, at the end of nine months its sweetness was gone by a new fermentation, and had intoxicating qualities from alcohol; but with eggs and charcoal, another cask of cider was sweeter in a year after than when put into the cask and apparently free from alcohol. From this evidence I conclude that the charcoal in liberating the oxygen of the carbonic acid is, in part, converted into sugar by the new combination with the carbon and hydrogen of the water, and constituents of the eggs and fruit. One-fourth part of the eggs and charcoal preserves all malt liquor mild.

By the analysis of eggs compared with that of the gluten of wheat flour, vegetable fibrine, vegetable caseine, and vegetable albumen are nearly the same; also isinglass and the tendons of calves' feet; but, having used only eggs and isinglass with charcoal as humus, I prefer the former; but some of both I have used together with good effect.

But charcoal and fresh eggs, unbroken, are equally useful in the dairy. The difficulty of making good butter in summer arises by making it, in many farm-houses, only once a week to be sent to market; the consequence is, the cream becomes sour and rancid, and the butter indurated. To preserve the cream sweet, I directed my servant to put into each four-gallon cream vessel weekly a fresh unbroken egg and half an ounce of charcoal in lumps. Since then the cream has been sweet, and the butter good. In very warm weather two eggs have been used.

DUMBLETON, 1843.

J. R.

"That the oxygen is liberated from the carbon of the carbonic gas in this state is proved by the must or scum being very acid, whilst the liquor remains sweet. To inhale it by standing near increases the circulation of the blood, and acts powerfully on the urinary passages. The scum or must should be taken off, or the vessel should be full for it to run off.

SPAVIN.—We see many horses that have a disease in the gambrel joint, called spavin. It stiffens the joint and renders them lame until, after having been in motion a little while, the parts become warm and the lameness ceases. There are several kinds of spavin, but we seldom see any attempts made to cure them by any operation, except occasionally applying something externally, which is of little use. We suppose one reason why nothing more is done, is this. The disease does not wholly unfit the horse for work, and therefore he is either sold cheap for that purpose, or kept and put to the ordinary drudgery of a farm. We have seen a species of spavin that consisted in what surgeons call a varicose vein, that is, the coats of the vein in that part become stretched, weak and flabby, and of course bulge out and form a swelling. This can be cured only by cutting in and tying up the vein below, so as to prevent any blood from passing through that portion. This operation is sometimes liable to cause an inflammation of the vein, or veins, in that part, which is dangerous.

Another kind of spavin is caused by a sack forming or enlarging in the part, filled with *synovia* or joint water, and also with a thicker and more gelatinous kind of fluid. This may be cured by opening the sack, and sometimes by taking them out entirely. This operation is oftentimes attended with inflammation, which is liable to cause a perfect and permanent stiffness of the joints. Another species of spavin is caused by the growth or projection of a small bone, called by surgeons an "exostosis," and by farriers a splint. We have never seen this cured, and have always considered it incurable; but a writer in the *Albany Cultivator*, (No. 6, vol. 3,) says he cured one in the following manner. "A few years since," says he, "one of my carriage horses was badly spavined, so much as to be almost useless. I had him thrown, then cut the skin immediately over the spavined bone in the shape of a A, then peeled it down until the bone was exposed. I then took a chisel and with a blow or two from a mallet, I soon cut off the bone. The horse soon recovered; it has been four years since; and not the least return of the disease."—*Maine Farmer.*

PRETTY GOOD FOR A WOMAN.—"What would you charge to knit me a pair of stockings such as those?" inquired a foppish young fellow of a lady who was knitting a thick, warm pair of woollens for winter.

"Would you have socks or stockings?" inquired the lady.

"I want them to come over the calf," replied the inquirer.

"In that case it would take some time to estimate. I have never knit stockings to cover one's whole body."—*Ex. pap.*

BALTIMORE MARKET, Jan. 2.

Beef, Balt. mess, 8½a31	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a	Cattle—The market is fully supplied with Beef cattle, the offerings at the scales being about 850 head.
Do. do. No. 1, 6½a71	Do. do. 2, 7a11	The sales embrace 670 head at prices ranging from \$1.25 for inferior to 2.75 per 100lb. on the hoof for strictly prime, equal to 2.50a25 net. About 100 head driven north, and 80 remain unsold in market.
Do. prime, 5a6	Do. do. 3, 5a7	Hogs, live, advanced in price—sales at 3.90a4.06 per 100lb.
Pork, mess, 11½a11	Do. Western 2, 7a	Grain, supplies of water-borne wheat have most ceased; a few sales have been effected at former rates.
Do. No. 1, 9½a9	Do. do. 3, 5a6	Fuel—There is a plentiful supply of wood and prices unchanged, viz: hickory \$4.75; oak 3.25; pine 2.25 at retail.
Do. prime, 9½a9	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6½a7	Tobacco—The stock of inferior sorts continues large, there being no demand now for those kinds for shipping purposes, and the few offers made are considered too low by the holders.
Do. cargo, 9½a	Do. do. 2, none	Good quality's always command ready sales & fair prices; we note as heretofore, inferior & com. 2.50a3; mid. to good 4a6; good 6.50a8; fine 8a12. Ohio tobacco the better qualities, sell readily, at quoted prices; com. to mid. 3a4.50, good 5a6, fine red and wrappery 6.50a10, fine yel. 7a10a12. The inspections this week are 447 hds; 186 Md. 58 do Ohio, 3 Ky.
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. 5a	Do. Western, 1, 6½a	During 1843 53 ships, 5 brig 20 barques and 2 galliots have been loaded with tobacco and sailed from Baltimore for Europe, carrying 46,185 hds.
Do. middlings, " 4a	Do. do. 2, 5a5½	Wool—We hear of sales of 3000lbs tub washed at 24a24½c. 2000 unwashed at 17a17½c. and 800 native washed at 26c.; a brisk demand and firm at these prices.
Do. shoulders, " 4½a	Do. do. bls 1, 6	
Do. ast'd, West. 4a4½	Cheese, casks, 6½a7½	
Do. hams, 4a6	Do. boxes, 6½a7	
Do. middlings, 3½a4	Do. extra, 10a20	
Do. shoulders, 3a		
COTTON—		
Virginia, 6½a8	Tennessee, lb. 7	
Upland, 8½a	Alabama, 7a8½	
Louisiana, 7a9	Florida, 7a8	
North Carolina, 7a	Mississippi	
LUMBER—		
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10	
S. Carolina do. 9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10	
White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9	
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00	
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	
Common do. 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	
MOLASSES—		
Havana, Ist qu. gl 17½a20	New Orleans 24a25	
Porto Rico, 26	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28	
English Island, 26	Sugar House, 28a36	
TOBACCO—		
Common 2a3½	Yellow, 8a10	
Brown and red, 4a5	Fine yellow, 12a14	
Ground leaf, 6a7	Virginia, 4a9	
Fine red 6½a8	Rappahannock, 3a	
Wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13	Kentucky, 13a11	
Yellow and red, 7a10	St. Domingo, 15a38	
Cuba, 15a38		
PLASTER PARIS—		
Cargo, pr ton cash 3.12a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a	
SUGARS—		
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00	
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a	
Porto Rico, 6a7	Do. brown, 31a	
New Orleans, 6a6.75	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote		
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.25a		
Do. City Mills, 4.25		
Do. Susquehanna, 4.37a		
Rye, first 3.12a		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62		
Do. per hhd. a		
GRAIN—		
Wheat, white, p bu. 1.00	Peas, black eye, 50a56	
" best Pa. red 93a	Clover seed, store \$5a6	
" ord. to pri. Md 80a93	Timothy do 2a2.25	
Corn, white, 36a37	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.25	
" yellow Md. 39a40	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25	
Rye, Md. 53a56	Ship Stuff, bus. 15a	
Oats, Md. 24a26	Brown Stuff, 12a	
Beans, 90a100	Shorts, bushel, 8a	
FEATHERS—perib.		
CANDLES—		
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 32a33	
Do. choice brands, 10½	Wax, 60a65	
Dipped, 8a9		
COFFEE—		
Havana, 7a8	Java, lb. 10a12	
P. Rico & Laguay, 7½a8	Rio, 6½a8	
St. Domingo, 5½a6½	Triage, 31a41	
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box, 1.80a1.90		
WOOL—		
WASHED.	UNWASHED.	
Saxony, Saxony and Merino	Common, to ½ blood,	
Full Merino, 3-4 blood do.	Pulled,	
1-2 do do		
1-4 and common,		
Tub washed,		
SOAP—		
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3½a4½	
" brown & yel'w 4½a5½		

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine it before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered from cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOK, Agent.

The price will be increased next spring.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or, WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

WHITE TURKEY.

A fine Gobler, of the much admired white kind, for sale at this office—price \$3.

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.
Richard, 2 years old last spring, \$50
Marmion, 1 year old last June, 50

3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price \$25 each for the two youngest, and \$30 for the oldest. Address JOHN P. E. STANLEY, de 27 50 S. Calvert st Baltimore.

SITUATION WANTED, AS OVERSEER.

Upon a Farm, by a young married man, a native of Scotland—he is thoroughly acquainted with the most approved modes both of cropping and dairy agriculture, and can give sufficient guarantee for his faithfulness to any duties with which he may be entrusted—A line addressed to J. C. D. through the Baltimore Post Office will be promptly attended to. no 22 31*
National Intelligencer will insert the above to amount of one dollar, and charge Farmer office.

A SITUATION IS WANTED AS MANAGER

Of a Farm, by a single man, who can produce the best recommendations for his character and skill in all the operations of farming—he would be willing to go to any quarter of the country. A line addressed to X. Q. care of the editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, will be attended to. de 6 31*

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of above description, originated by himself from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at \$1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APRICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous GENESEE RASPBERRY, at \$10 per 100 plants. oc 18 31 JOSEPH HUISLER.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please. He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in blds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER, aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage. de 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that the time for transplanting trees has nearly arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to shew their extensive, thrifty and well grown stock of Fruit and other TREES and PLANTS. The Ornamental Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the BALSAM or SILVER FIR, and other EVERGREENS, as also the PLUM, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES. OF BULBOUS ROOTS, and STRAWBERRY PLANTS, they have nearly all the best new sorts. ASPARAGUS Plants, and RHUBARB and PIE PLANT, &c. &c. For further particulars we refer persons to our printed and priced catalogues, which will be sent to order gratis. Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order, and as much to their interest as possible.

Catalogues to be had at the Nursery, or at the Store of Robt. Sinclair, jr. & Co. oc 18 10t

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

For sale, a fine Devon Bull, 3 years old, well grown and free of all faults; he is of Mr. Patterson's stock—The owner having an opportunity of obtaining a bull of another stock will sell him deliverable in Baltimore at 45 dollars. Calves of his get are very fine animals. Apply to no 29 S. SANDS.

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at 15 cts. per tree for 100 trees, 12 1/2 cents per tree, for a larger number, or 20 cts. for a less number than 100; if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

A SITUATION AS OVERSEER.

Is wanted by a single man, who can produce the highest testimonials of character and ability, and who would be willing to go to any part of Maryland or the neighboring states. He could enter upon his duties immediately. Apply to S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. Dec. 6. 31*

The National Intelligencer will please publish this to the amount of \$1 and charge the American Farmer.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard. To Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md. Dec. 6. 1f RANDALL & CO.

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